

United States Department of State



Intelligence Collection in the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry

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This paper was prepared for the Department of State for public distribution. It is based on a classified study initially done by the Directorate of Intelligence of the Central Intelligence Agency for US Government officials.

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Intelligence Collection in the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Key Judgments

*Information available
as of 2 January 1987
was used in this report.*

The USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry plays an important role in the Soviet effort to collect Western economic information of value to Soviet industry. It carries out that role while acting as a trade promoter and facilitator with excellent access to Western firms. Among other things, the chamber:

- Introduces Western firms to Soviet foreign trade and industrial organizations.
- Provides foreign trade data to Soviet agencies.
- Carries out official trade functions, including hosting exhibitions and facilitating patent work.
- Maintains representations in at least 14 countries.

Of the chamber's known staff of 140, about a third are KGB officers. The chamber also maintains ties to the GRU.

Some of the chamber's trade promotion activities involve exploiting or misleading Western business and government leaders by:

- Systematically using international trade exhibitions and seminars for economic collection.
- Falsifying end-user documentation during inspection of Western equipment coming into the USSR.

The chamber's collection priorities—if it has any—are unknown. However, since at least the 1960s, it has tried—often successfully—to collect information on a wide range of Western technology, including:

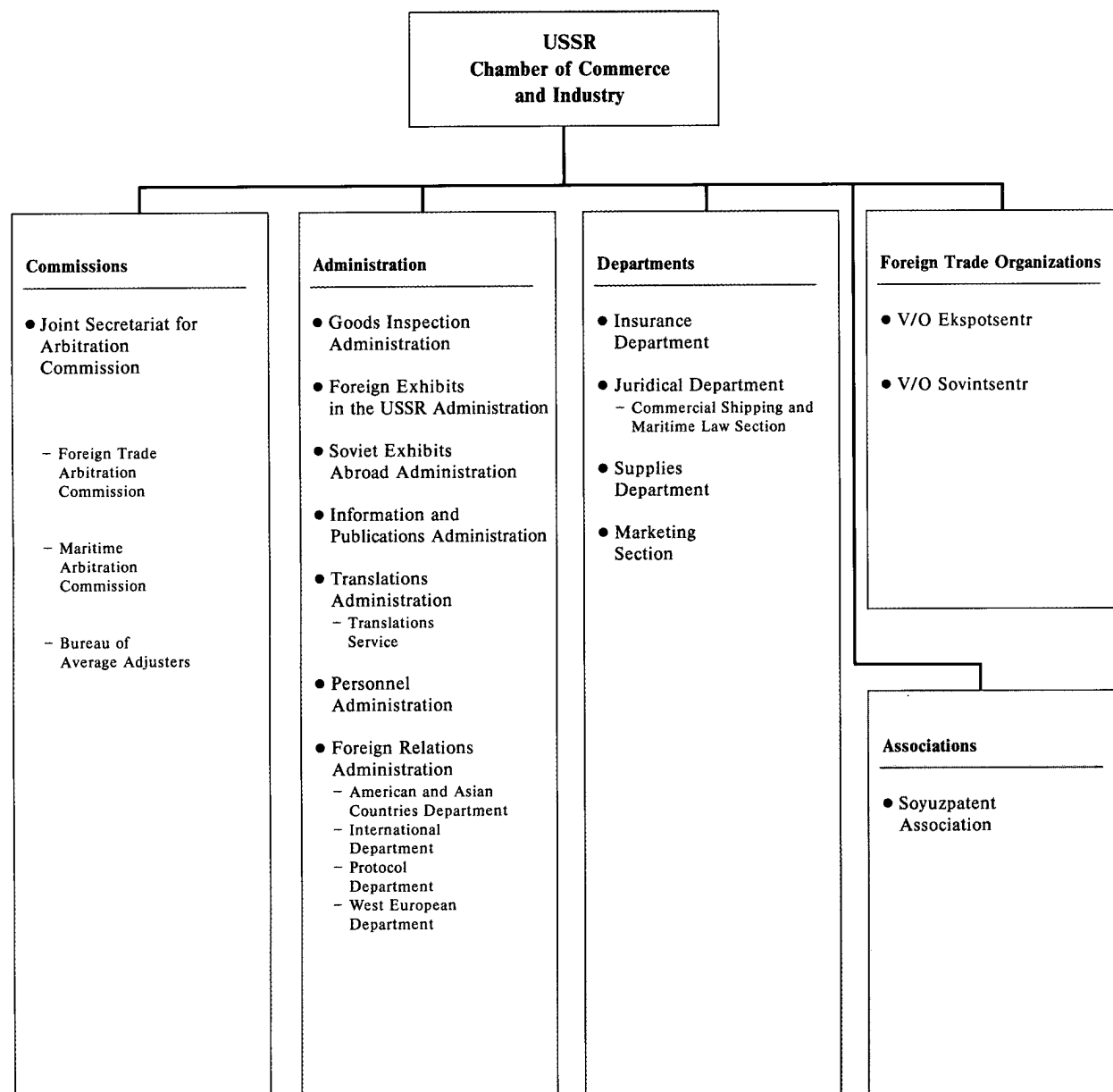
- Robot technology.
- Marine technology, including that dealing with submarines doing deep-sea research.
- Industrial chemicals.

The chamber's contribution to the overall Soviet effort to collect information on Western technology is difficult to gauge. However, its trade promotion activities—hosting over 200 trade exhibitions and about 100 Western business delegations annually and inspecting thousands of goods each year—give its employees extraordinary access to imported equipment and uncounted contacts with foreign companies, particularly US or US-affiliated firms.

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Key Judgments	iii
Setting the Scene	1
Collection Targets	2
Links to Soviet Intelligence	2
Inspection Methods	3
The Inspectors	3
Destination—Defense Industry	4
Trade Exhibition Tactics	5
Targeting Displayed Equipment	5
Collecting Technical Information	5
Reaping Seminar Benefits	5
Access to Commercial Data Bases	5
Acquiring Western Patent Information	9
Soyuzpatent Association	9
Foreign Patent Applications	12
Technical Literature	12

Figure 1
Structure of USSR Chamber of
Commerce and Industry



Intelligence Collection in the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Setting the Scene

The Soviet program to acquire militarily significant Western technology is well documented. The effort consists of two programs that use both legal and illegal means. The first, managed by the Military-Industrial Commission of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers, seeks one-of-a-kind military and dual-use hardware and blueprints to improve the technical levels of Soviet weapons and military equipment. The second, run by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Soviet intelligence services, diverts dual-use manufacturing and test equipment into the production lines of weapons industries.

Along with the organizations that spearhead these technology-transfer programs, other agencies aid the process. This publication focuses on how one of the most important of these agencies—the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry—creates and uses opportunities for legally acquiring information of value to Soviet industry and, in doing so, misleads Westerners about certain chamber activities.

The chamber collects economic information—in itself, a legal activity. It does this while assisting major Soviet foreign trade actors in exhibiting goods, hosting seminars, and translating commercial documents. It easily gains access to such information because it is a frequent contact for Western companies doing business with the Soviets. For example, US businessmen who need information or procedural assistance on trade matters can contact the chamber's representative at the New York office of the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council. When Westerners arrive in Moscow to sell their products, the chamber introduces them to the appropriate Soviet foreign trade organization or industrial customer. At various stages in the commercial process, the chamber steps in to encourage negotiations and help solve problems between Soviet industrial clients and their potential Western suppliers.

Affiliations

According to its charter, the chamber is a public agency. However, it works closely with—and is probably secretly subordinate to—the Ministry of Foreign Trade:

- *The chamber's predecessor organizations operated openly under the People's Commissariat for (now the Ministry of) Foreign Trade.*
- *Many chamber employees originally worked in the Ministry and graduated from its Academy of Foreign Trade.*
- *Some chamber officials use the services of the Ministry's personnel administration when traveling abroad, and their visas state that they are Ministry—not chamber—employees.*

The chamber probably disavows its official government connection in order to conform to the organizational structures of Western chambers of commerce, which operate independently of their governments. Like many Western corporations, the chamber has a headquarters office and subsidiary associations, which are divided into firms and departments. The chamber even has its own version of shareholders: in return for a membership fee, about 4,500 Soviet industrial enterprises, scientific research institutes, public health and cultural organizations, construction and transport agencies, and foreign and domestic trade organizations can draw upon chamber services.

However, some of the chamber's functions involve deception. In the USSR, it helps inspect Western equipment, some sold legally to civilian industries but destined from the first for defense-related organizations.

The Chairman



Pitovranov

KGB Lt. Gen. (Res.) Yevgeniy Petrovich Pitovranov has been an officer in the chamber since 1966. He is on the Executive Committee (governing board) of the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council.

Pitovranov has studied at the Moscow Electromechanical Institute for Railway Transport Engineers. He joined the Communist Party (CPSU) in 1938. From the late 1930s until 1951 he served in the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs and successive intelligence organizations. In 1951 Pitovranov began an 18-month imprisonment during then General Secretary Iosif Stalin's purge of intelligence officers who had associated with secret police chief Lavrentiy Beriia. After the post-Stalin regime released him, Pitovranov served as Deputy High Commissioner in Berlin (1953-54), KGB resident in the Embassies in Berlin (1955-58) and Beijing (1959-61), and head of the KGB Training School (1962-64). He then attended the CPSU Higher Party School; upon graduation, he joined the chamber as a deputy chairman. He was promoted to first deputy chairman in 1972. His responsibilities in his first two chamber posts included supervising international exhibitions and registering patents and trademarks. Pitovranov, 71, speaks German. He is not believed to speak English. He and his wife, Yelizaveta Vasil'yevna, have three grown children.

Collection Targets

The chamber's collection priorities—if it has indeed set any—are unknown. However, during the past two decades it has often succeeded in collecting information on a wide range of Western equipment. The following examples are typical:

- A Soviet in the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce tried in 1983 to collect technical data on Western marine technology, including computer software packages and information on deep-sea research submarines.
- A chamber official in West Germany attempted during the late 1960s to obtain data on secret chemical-processing procedures.
- The chamber sponsors trade fairs to which it routinely invites Western manufacturers whose products fit Soviet industrial needs. Invitations have been extended to, among others, a Japanese industrial robot association and a Western producer of calibration equipment for precision electronics.
- At Expo-70 in Tokyo, chamber personnel solicited from a Japanese trading firm reports containing data extracted from a technical paper, information on Western applications for patents, and information on Mitsubishi's technical research funds.
- The chamber routinely requests several copies of technical publications provided for seminars given by Western businessmen. In one case, the chamber seminar coordinator asked a Western electronics manufacturer to send him all construction, manufacturing, and design standards relating to the product and its specific industrial applications.

Links to Soviet Intelligence

The exact number of chamber employees is unknown. Of the approximately 140 officials who have been identified, about a third are known or suspected intelligence officers, of whom a few are GRU (military intelligence) and the rest KGB. Analysis of the

Gennadiy Fedorovich Solntsev

**Chief, Fenno-Soviet Chamber of Commerce,
Helsinki (since 1984)**

Age 65 . . . affiliated with the KGB . . . 1949 graduate of Institute of Foreign Trade . . . first secretary in Embassy economic section in Austria 1956-60 . . . commercial attache, Soviet trade mission, Canada, 1967-71 . . . joined chamber in about 1976 as deputy chief of Foreign Exhibitions Department . . . deputy general director of V/O Ekspotsentr during 1977 and 1981-84 . . . worked in United States as deputy chairman of Kama River Purchasing Commission 1978-81 . . . low-key, polite, knowledgeable . . . described as effective with US businessmen . . . in late 1970s tried to coax US diplomat in Moscow into sending him technical literature from a seminar . . . speaks good English.

career patterns and activities of the remaining officials suggests that the actual number of KGB and GRU officers is higher.

KGB use of chamber cover appears to be quite broad:

- KGB staff officers fill about half of the senior management slots in the chamber's Moscow apparatus and thus are in a position to have considerable policymaking authority. In most other Soviet administrative units, intelligence officers hold lower level positions and concentrate mainly on intelligence operations.
- Some of these senior managers have had extensive experience in clandestine operations.
- KGB officers are found in almost every chamber component; in most government agencies, they tend to congregate in only one or two components that deal with foreigners (like foreign trade organizations and foreign relations or protocol departments).

The chamber conducts intelligence operations both at home and overseas. Overseas, it maintains representations in several countries. A representation may be



Central Arbitration Laboratory,
Moscow Goods Inspection Administration

Foreign Trade ©

part of a Soviet trade delegation to a country or a separate, bilateral chamber, such as the Italian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce in Milan, the Franco-Soviet Chamber in Paris, or the British-Soviet Chamber in London. In the United States, the chamber is represented on the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council in New York.

Judging by their activities, it appears that the KGB fills the top slots in these overseas organizations. They conduct regular chamber work to gain credibility, establish business contacts, and lay the foundation for future collection. Firms whose products are of technological interest to the USSR are contacted for information on manufacturing processes and technical specifications. Soviet foreign trade representatives may then follow up on these leads with offers to develop a market for the company's goods in the Soviet Union or simply with offers of cash.

Inspection Methods

The Inspectors. When the USSR purchases something from a foreign source, the product must be inspected to ensure that it meets specifications agreed upon at the time of sale. This is done by quality control inspectors (also called acceptance engineers),¹

¹ Acceptance engineers can be found in other Soviet organizations, such as the State Committee for Science and Technology and industrial enterprises that have economic dealings with the West. All quality control inspectors operate in the same way.

Inspection Officials

Yuriy Maksimovich Levin **Chamber Inspector, Nissho-Iwai, Japan**

Age 47 . . . serving for fifth time in same post with this firm (previous tours have been less than a year) . . . known KGB affiliation . . . uses State Committee for Science and Technology credentials . . . has often contacted Japanese manufacturers to request technical details on equipment Soviets purportedly interested in buying . . . has played on manufacturers' eagerness to make sales to obtain technical specifications and procedures.

Vladimir Ivanovich Gornostayev **Chief, Goods Inspection Administration** **(since about 1968)**

Age 73 . . . possibly involved in GRU illegals operations . . . director of Soviet industrial and trade exhibitions in Australia 1961 and in Turkey 1963-65 . . . described as reserved, rather unsocial, difficult to influence, and ambitious but not conniving.

some of whom serve in the Goods Inspection Administration of the chamber. Among their legitimate responsibilities are preparing invoices and other documents that accompany goods, witnessing certificates of origin, and conducting laboratory tests.

The position of quality control inspector provides an excellent cover for Soviet intelligence officers trained in S&T collection methods. These inspectors go abroad frequently; they can be assigned to a Western factory for several weeks or for months. Most will be able to return for several tours if the host country has no objection. Acceptance engineers are not normally subject to travel restrictions and surveillance imposed on diplomatic personnel and thus are able to gather technical information more easily than can embassy or consulate officials. Observers of Soviet commercial personnel abroad note that acceptance engineers sometimes wander into off-limits areas on the pretext of inspecting equipment or looking at equipment test

Doctoring the Documents

When a Western firm producing goods for a civilian industry in the USSR requests a quality control inspection, the chamber usually prepares a declaration of inspection for the equipment. That document includes the name of the inspector, the name of the Soviet organization that is the customer, and the names of two customer representatives. In cases in which the Soviets wish to hide the true identity of the Soviet user, officials may doctor the document so that the foreign supplier may never suspect that he has sold his product to a closed facility probably involved in military production.

results. Acceptance engineers routinely initiate contact with firms other than the one to which they are assigned in order to obtain technical details on equipment that the USSR is supposedly interested in purchasing. They may also target Western engineers and scientists for recruitment as agents to pass along technical information or trade secrets.

Destination—Defense Industry. The Goods Inspection Administration helps funnel foreign goods acquired by the USSR into defense or other classified facilities. It does this in a variety of ways. For example:

- Its personnel can conceal the identities of Soviet military or defense end-users from Westerners who have legally sold equipment to what they thought were nonstrategic facilities. They can accomplish this by preparing false certification documents during quality control inspections.
- It inspects and forwards imported items that have arrived in the USSR. There is reason to believe that half or more of the imported equipment inspected by the Moscow branch of the chamber ended up in defense-related facilities. According to the Soviet press, as of 1982 the chamber had conducted over

1.6 million inspections of imported goods, and the volume of services had risen by 250 percent since 1969. These figures suggest that much equipment that is not export controlled is nevertheless of value to defense-related organizations.

Trade Exhibition Tactics

One of the chamber's two foreign trade organizations, V/O Ekspotsentr, organizes international trade fairs and exhibitions. Ekspotsentr annually handles more than 200 exhibitions in the USSR and about 25 Soviet expositions abroad. It establishes special booths—called commercial centers—for Soviet foreign trade and scientific specialists to use as a home base while they assess advanced technology exhibited at the fairs. In 1983 a senior expert with the Main Engineering and Technical Administration (GITU), a component of the Foreign Trade Ministry, was named director of an international exhibition center in the chamber. The presence in the chamber of this official, as well as of other GITU officials, indicates close coordination between the two organizations in facilitating the assimilation of foreign equipment.

Targeting Displayed Equipment. The chamber clearly views exhibitions as opportunities to gather industrial intelligence. It has been successful in gaining the participation of Western countries, even those that belong to the Coordinating Committee (COCOM), and in persuading them to exhibit sensitive electronic, instrument-making, engineering, and other equipment. Once the targeted companies bring their equipment to the USSR for exhibition, Soviet officials—probably including chamber exhibition representatives—pressure them to sell it. A former Soviet military attache has reported that Western businessmen have often been drawn into negotiations on the sale of sensitive equipment.

Collecting Technical Information. At exhibitions chamber officials collect any industrial information they can. Several sources have noted the enthusiasm with which they gather up unclassified handouts on equipment manufactured in the West. Western visitors to exhibitions in the USSR believe KGB officers have entered locked display rooms at night to copy design information from equipment, but this charge cannot be independently confirmed.



International Trade Center, Moscow

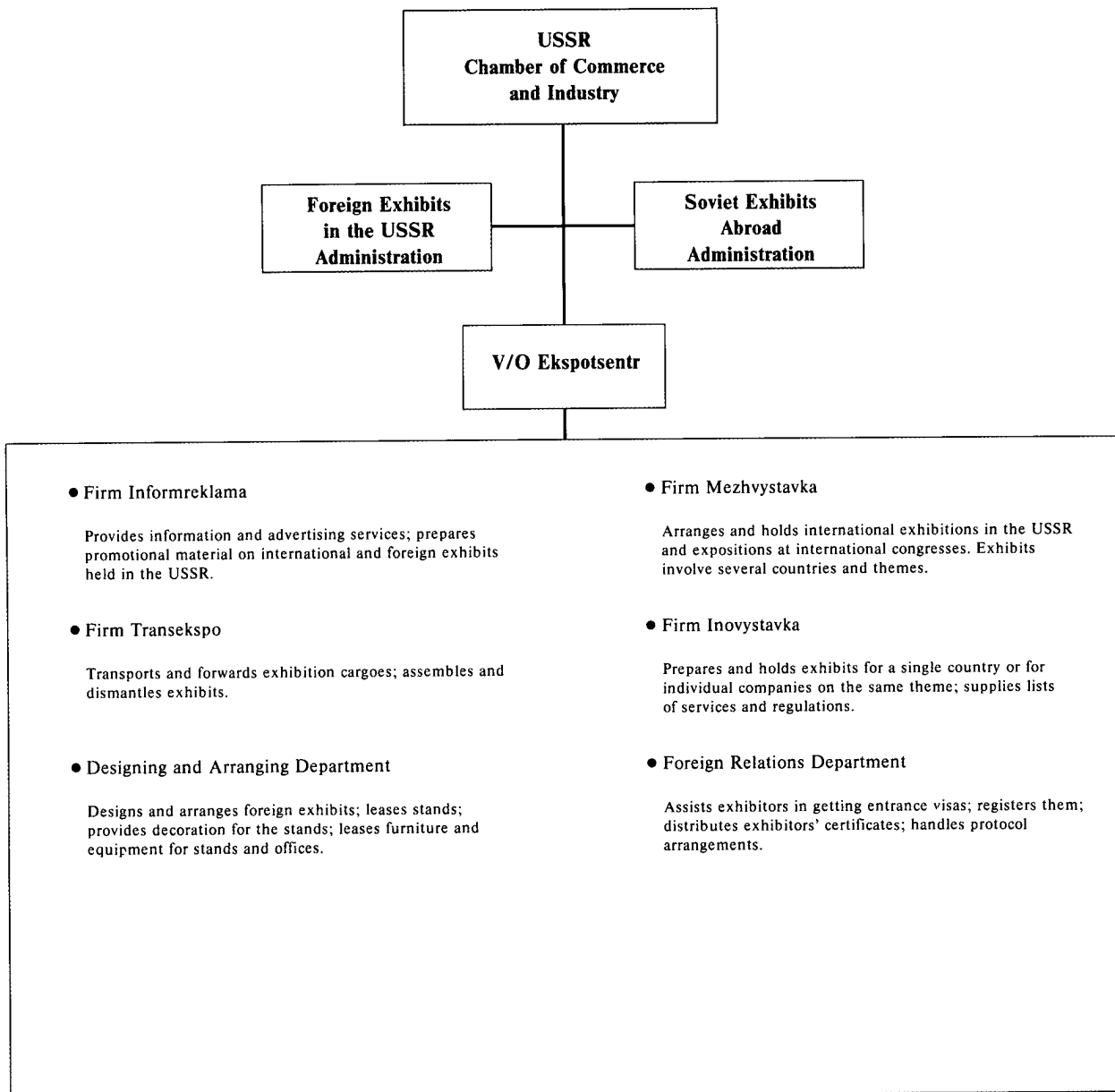


AVTODORMASH-80 exhibition

Reaping Seminar Benefits

The other chamber foreign trade organization involved in industrial collection efforts is V/O Sovintsentr, which runs the International Trade Center in Moscow as well as various hotels and office buildings in the city. Each year Sovintsentr's hotels accommodate thousands of guests—including US Government officials—from Western industrialized countries. Sovintsentr also sponsors seminars in Moscow for foreign businessmen who wish to brief Soviet officials on their products. In 1983 alone, it organized about

Figure 2
Exhibition Sections



INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS IN THE USSR

1987

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 3rd International Exhibition "Equipment for Drugs Production and Control"
Moscow | January 14-22 | 2nd International Exhibition "Building Materials and Construction Manufacturing Technology"
Moscow | May 27-June 5 |
| 2nd International Exhibition "Equipment for Vibroacoustic Characteristics and Machine Parts Strained State Studying"
Minsk | February 11-19 | 4th International Exhibition "Industrial Robots"
Leningrad | July 1-9 |
| 4th International Exhibition "Optics at Man's Service"
Moscow | March 4-12 | 4th International Exhibition "Electrotechnical Equipment and Power Transmission Lines"
Moscow | July 15-24 |
| 3rd International Exhibition "Equipment for Antirust Coatings Application"
Leningrad | March 11-19 | 8th International Exhibition "Chemistry"
Moscow | September 10-19 |
| International Exhibition "Municipal and Domestic Equipment"
Minsk | April 1-9 | 3rd International Exhibition "Animal-Breeding and Fodder Production Mechanization Equipment"
Riga | September 15-24 |
| 4th International Exhibition "Equipment for Automobiles Service and Maintenance"
Moscow | April 1-9 | 4th International Exhibition "Traffic Security Engineering"
Moscow | October 14-22 |
| 2nd International Exhibition "Ultrasonic Engineering"
Vilnius | April 7-15 | 3rd International Exhibition "Equipment for the Oil and Gas Industry"
Moscow | October 20-28 |
| 3rd International Exhibition "Equipment for the Bearing Industry"
Moscow | April 8-16 | International Exhibition "Scientific Research in Technological Mineralogy"
Leningrad | October 21-28 |
| 3rd International Exhibition "Equipment and Machinery for Mechanization and Automation of Major and Auxiliary Operations in Non-Ferrous Metallurgy and Geological Prospecting"
Alma-Ata | May 13-21 | 3rd International Exhibition "Equipment and Processes in Microbiological Production"
Moscow | November 25-December 3 |
| International Exhibition "Use of Natural Energy and Secondary Energy Resources in Agriculture"
Yerevan | May 13-21 | | |
| International Exhibition "Automation Means for the Garment-Manufacturing Industry"
Kiev | May 21-27 | | |

All inquiries concerning participation in the exhibitions, please, address to:

V/O "Expocentr" USSR CCI,
1a, Sokolnicheski val,
Moscow, 107113, USSR
Telephone: 268-58-74
Telex: 411185 EXPO SU

At the request of companies, industrial associations and branch unions V/O Expocentr also organizes individual specialized exhibitions, symposia and seminars, Days of Economy and Technology both in Moscow and in other cities of the USSR.



EXPOCENTR

can also arrange any specialized exhibition, symposium or seminar, or Economy and Technology Days in Moscow or other Soviet cities at the firms' request.

Exhibitions Officials

Marlen Khorenovich Akopov
Director of Soviet Exhibitions
 (since about 1976)

Age 46 . . . suspected KGB affiliation . . . served in Embassy in Nepal as interpreter during 1961-62 . . . joined chamber as translator in about 1971 . . . worked in Exhibitions Abroad and Foreign Relations Administrations . . . representative to Board of International Expositions in Paris since 1966 . . . has often traveled to United States for negotiations on exhibitions and 1982 World's Fair . . . friendly, gregarious, and able to draw people out . . . cultivates relationships with US officials who have high-level political contacts . . . described as shrewd and tough . . . speaks excellent English.

Konstantin Fedorovich Afanas'yev
Deputy General Director, V/O Ekspotsentr
 (since at least 1981);
Director, Firm Inovystavka, Ekspotsentr
 (since at least 1983)

Age 66 . . . KGB colonel . . . probably responsible for S&T matters . . . served in trade mission in Cologne as staff employee during 1957-60 . . . was refused visa for second tour in 1962 because of prior activities and contacts . . . during 1964-68 was first secretary at trade mission in Vienna . . . joined chamber in about 1969 as deputy director of specialized foreign exhibits . . . speaks fluent German; good French and English.

Khachik Gevorkovich Oganessian
Former Deputy General Director, V/O Ekspotsentr
 (1978-84)

Age 72 . . . retired in 1984 . . . supervised all Soviet agents in Tehran during 1946-50 as second secretary and consul . . . assigned to Vienna as chief of an illegals section of Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) 1950-53 . . . deputy chief, MVD Counterintelligence Section, East Berlin, 1954-59; there he ran illegals and handled sabotage operations and for most of the time was attached as adviser to East German Ministry of State Security . . . first identified in chamber in 1969 as deputy chief of Foreign and International Exhibitions Department . . . advised US companies on types of equipment chamber wanted them to display . . . described as cordial and helpful on exhibition administrative details.

Ivan Luk'yanovich Rozhkov
Director, Firm Informreklama,
V/O Ekspotsentr (since about 1983)

Age 67 . . . suspected GRU officer . . . was field army radio operator and then captain in engineer corps during World War II . . . foreign trade representative in Italy 1964-67 . . . first secretary in Bolivia from 1970 until he was declared persona non grata in 1972.



Collection Service Data Processing Center
V/O Sovintsentr Businessman's Moscow ©

150 seminars at the Trade Center. Seminar sponsorship constitutes Sovintsentr's largest and one of its most successful information collection efforts.

At these professional gatherings, Sovintsentr officials attempt to collect technical intelligence and to monitor the activities of foreign business representatives. They display literature that suggests that businessmen who are losing trade because of government restrictions on selling high-technology items to the Soviet Union should lobby against such sanctions. The chamber informs businessmen before the seminar that they are not permitted to keep Soviet calling cards, and it attempts to confiscate all cards they may already have collected.

Access to Commercial Data Bases

The chamber has a computer center, which contains a new automated storage and retrieval system operated by Sovintsentr. The center provides information to the chamber's members on world market prices, international trade and finance, patent and invention specifications, and stock exchanges. It includes a library, a microfilm storage area, and an S&T data bank. The center uses IBM 370/148 and PDP 11/70 computers, which the United States exported legally to the USSR in 1978.

V/O Sovintsentr Officials

Aleksandr Fedorovich Khlystov
Deputy General Director,
V/O Sovintsentr (since at least 1980)

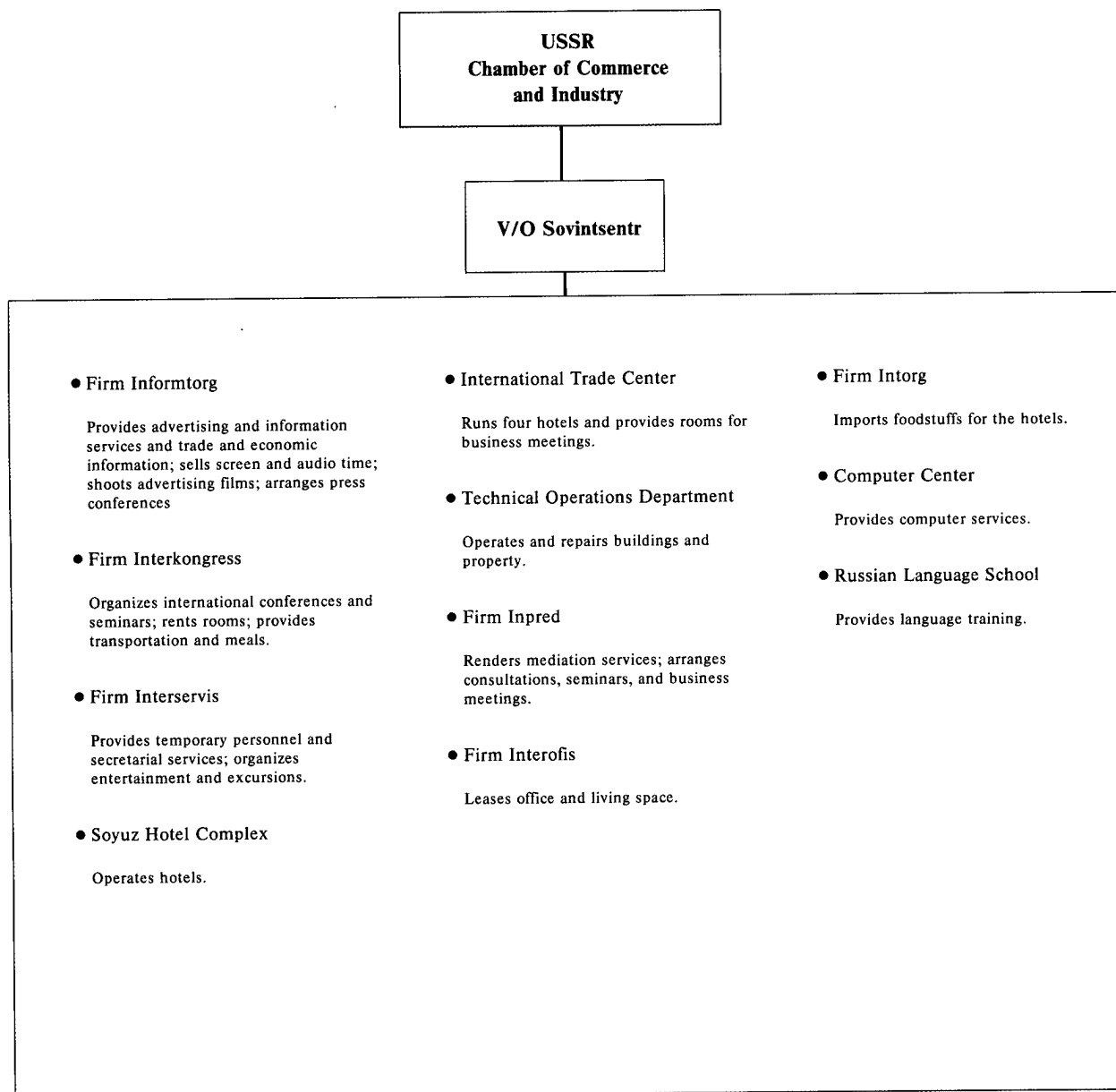
Age 53 . . . administrator of International Trade Center . . . probably KGB colonel . . . translator at New York World's Fair in 1959 . . . foreign trade employee in London 1961-65 . . . adviser and counselor at Soviet pavillion at Expo-70 in Tokyo . . . deputy division chief in chamber in 1974 . . . drinks heavily.

Gennadiy Nikolayevich Tapesenko
Director, Firm Interkongress,
V/O Sovintsentr (since April 1985)

Age 46 . . . suspected KGB officer . . . employee (non-diplomatic), Office of Commercial Counselor, Embassy, Colombo, 1963-64 . . . became Inturist representative in Trade Mission, New Delhi, 1968 . . . while driving an automobile in 1972, killed Indian bicyclist; lacked diplomatic immunity and left India abruptly . . . joined chamber in about 1976, probably as chief of protocol in V/O Ekspotsentr . . . served in Soviet-Belgian Chamber of Commerce, Brussels, from about 1977 until 1981 . . . became deputy director, Firm Interkongress, in about 1982.

The computer center is part of Akademset, a data-transmitting network for Soviet scientific institutes. The institute appears to control other network members' access to the data bases. It is reasonable to assume that Sovintsentr's computer center supplements its economic collection activities by tapping into Western online information services through VNIIPAS. VNIIPAS currently has access to unclassified military-related data.

Figure 3
Hotel and Seminar Operations



Acquiring Western Patent Information

Soyuzpatent Association. In July 1985 the chamber reorganized and upgraded its Patenting of Inventions Administration and renamed it Soyuzpatent. Like its predecessor, Soyuzpatent is the sole patent attorney in the USSR; it acts by proxy for foreign citizens wishing to patent their inventions and trademarks in the USSR, and it registers Soviet patents abroad.² The association maintains a patent translation service, provides patent file searches, briefs foreigners on Soviet patent laws, and produces reference publications in foreign languages.

Foreign Patent Applications. When foreigners apply for patents in the USSR, a process begins by which the chamber is alerted to the existence of foreign technical information that may be of interest to defense or science sectors. It asks inventors to send as much proprietary information as possible to the Soviet organization that conducts the patent examination. Such information can include technical drawings, design details, or formulas. Research shows that the chamber also conducts patent searches for Soviet industry and provides lists of Western companies involved in specific applied technology. If an invention is deemed useful, the Soviets may then decide to license it or buy the patent—an entirely legal procedure.

Such patent and licensing decisions are made by V/O Litsenzintorg, a unit of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The chamber—along with industrial ministries and other economic organizations—is represented on

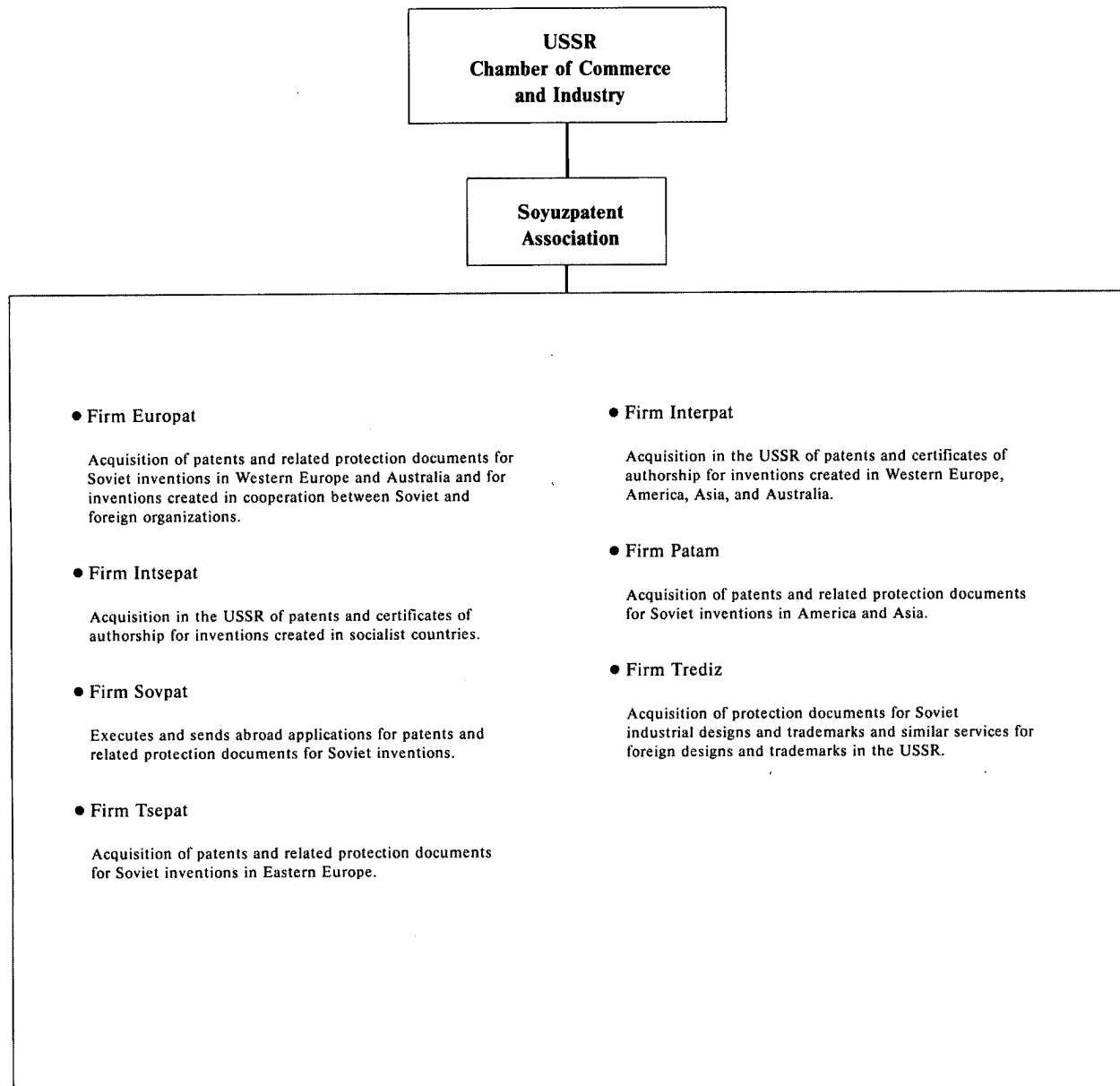
the Litsenzintorg governing board. Board member M. L. Gorodisskiy, the current chief of Soyuzpatent, is a KGB officer and former member of the Foreign Trade Ministry's GITU. He undoubtedly has considerable experience in identifying Western patents of particular benefit to Soviet defense and civilian industry.

Technical Literature

Several Soviet agencies, including the chamber, collect and exploit open-source material on Western state-of-the-art technology. A growing number of information clearinghouses translate foreign publications and disseminate them to Soviet research enterprises for review. Soviet press articles report that the chamber maintains a large translation service. About 6,500 translators skilled in scientific and patent terminology produce about 180,000 pages annually for chamber members. The chamber also has a component that publishes summaries of foreign-language documents on economic, scientific, and technical affairs as well as a periodic bulletin. The component also disseminates books and reference aids to chamber members.

² The Scientific Research Institute of Patent Expertise of the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries conducts the actual patent examination on the basis of applications submitted by the chamber. As of 1981, the chamber had filed about 2,600 patent applications from companies representing 41 countries and had issued over 18,000 patents and certificates of invention to those countries.

Figure 4
Soyuzpatent Association



Patenting and Publications Officials

Mikhail L'vovich Gorodisskiy
Chief, Patenting of Inventions
Administration—now Soyuzpatent
(since at least 1969)

Age 60 . . . has had extensive contact with Americans through international organizations dealing in trade and patents . . . has degree in international law from Institute of Foreign Trade . . . senior legal adviser in foreign trade organization V/O Mashinoimport 1957-63 . . . official in Main Engineering and Technical Administration of Foreign Trade Ministry from 1963 until about 1965, when he joined chamber . . . described as shrewd, amiable, and talkative . . . speaks English.

Svyatoslav Viktorovich Filippov
Deputy Chief, Patenting of Inventions
Administration—now Soyuzpatent
(since at least 1981)

Age 58 . . . KGB staff officer . . . doctor of juridical sciences and specialist on US legal system . . . served in Office of Legal Affairs of UN Secretariat in New York 1965-69 . . . analyst in Institute of the USA and

Canada and consultant to USSR Supreme Soviet in late 1970s . . . described as good observer and judge of personalities . . . has good feel for arguments that will counter US positions . . . gives impression he is wheeler-dealer . . . visits high-level US Government and business officials during frequent trips to United States to study and to attend conferences . . . speaks English.

Sergey Pavlovich Lyubimov
Chief, Information and Publications
Administration (since at least 1978)

Age 68 . . . KGB agent or staff officer dealing with S&T . . . graduated from Tula Mechanical Institute in 1941 and Academy of Foreign Trade in 1952 . . . worked in Ministry of Foreign Trade in early 1950s . . . probably joined chamber in about 1957 . . . served in United States during 1963-66 as correspondent for TASS, where he concentrated on obtaining technical information on behalf of KGB residency in New York . . . identified as chief of chamber's Foreign Relations Department in 1966 . . . commercial counselor in Ethiopia from 1972 until about 1976 . . . speaks English and German.
